

BORISOV, I., prepodavatel'; MORDVINTSEV, S. (g.Krasnyy Sulin, Rostovskaya obl.); MOSKVICHEV, P. (g.Ordzhonikidze); KNYAZEV, Yu., shofer 1 klassa (g.Krasnoyarsk); SOLOVEY, A., shofer 1 klassa (g.Krasnoufinsk); LAZ'KO, M., avtomekhanik (g.Kalinin); SUKHOV, I., shofer; DAVYDOV, G. (Khersonskaya obl.)

For unified regulations for **awarding drivers' licenses**. Avt.-
transp. 39 no.9:48-49 S '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Voronezhskiy uchebnyy kombinat (for Borisov). 2. Miasskoye
avtobusnoye khozyaystvo (for Sukhov).
(Automobile drivers' licenses)

SOV/124-58-8-9317

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 8, p 135 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Davydov, G.A.

TITLE: On Calculating the Springs Used in Injection Nozzles (O raschete pruzhin forsunok)

PERIODICAL: Uch. zap. Leningr. vyssh. inzh. morsk. uch-shche, 1957, Nr 5, pp 40-51

ABSTRACT: For calculation of the springs used in injection nozzles the author uses the theory of a longitudinal shock wave traveling along an elastic rod: the spring is replaced by an equivalent straight bar, the mass and deflection-per-unit-load of which are equal to the corresponding parameters of the spring. Formulae are evolved for determining the strain rate and the time required for a deformation wave to complete a single forward and return trip over the length of the rod. A determination is made of the stresses in different sections of the spring. The discrepancy between the calculated stresses and those determined experimentally is of the order of 5-6%.

N.P. Kashparova

Card 1/1

DAVYDOV, G.A., inzhener-podpolkovnik.

Preparing fighter planes for night flights. Vest.Vozd.Fl. 40
no.7:72-74 J1 '57. (MIRA 10:11)
(Fighter planes--Maintenance and repair)

GAL'PEROVICH, L.; DAVYDOV, G., assistant

Evolution of fuel injectors in the SDR 43/61 engine. Mor. flot 18
no.4:16-17 Ap '58. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Vedushchiy konstruktor zavoda "Russkiy Dizel" (for Gal'perovich)
2. Leningradskoye vyssheye inzhenernoye morskoye uchilishche im.
admirala Makarova (for Davydov).
(Marine diesel engines)
(Fuel pumps)

DAVYDOV, G. A. Cand Tech Sci-- (diss) "Study of the effect of ^{design} ~~constructional~~
factors upon the ^{performance & engine} ~~operation~~ of ^{gas} ~~oil~~ engine burner." Len, 1959. 15 pp
with graphs (Min of Maritime Fleet USSR. Len Higher Engineering ^{Maritime} ~~Naval~~
School im Admiral S. O. Makarov), 150 copies (KL, 49-59, 139)

GAL'PEROVICH, Leonid Grigor'yevich; DAVYDOV, G.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsen-
zent; BALAKIN, V.I., inzh., retsenzent; KAMKIN, S.V., nauchnyy red.;
NIKITINA, R.D., red.; KOROVENKO, Yu.N., tekhn. red.

[Fuel injection systems for marine diesel engines; design] Sistemy
vypuska topliva sudovykh dizelei; proektirovanie, konstruktsii. Lenin-
grad, Gos. soiuznoe izd-vo sudostroit. promyshl., 1961. 221 p.

(MIRA 14:12)

(Fuel purps) (Marine diesel engines--Fuel systems)

DATYDOV, G.A.

Translocation of the genetic horizons of Solonch soils under
cultivation. Trudy Biol. inst. Sib. otd. AN SSSR no.9:190-199
1962 (MIRA 17:8)

DAVYDOV, G.A., assistant; RABOVSKIY, V.V., inzh.

Measuring static, dynamic, and thermal stresses in marine engine
cylinder blocks. Sud. sil. ust. no.2:53-58 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Leningradskoye vyssheye inzhenernoye morskoye uchilishche im. admira-
la Makarova (for Davydov). 2. Zavod "Russkiy dizel'" (for Rabovskiy).

KAMKIN, S.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; DAVYDOV, G.A., kand. tekhn. nauk

Loading of main marine diesel's at high ship propulsion resistances.
Inform. sbor. TSNIIMF no.105 Tekh. ekspl. mor. flota. 28:25-39 '64.
(MIRA 18:7)

ACC NR: AT6036546

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0143/0145

AUTHOR: Davydov, G. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: The function of external respiration during alpine acclimatization and during exposure to extreme atmospheric rarefaction in a pressure chamber [Paper presented at the Conference on Problems of Space Medicine held in Moscow from 24 to 27 May 1966]

SOURCE: Konferentsiya po problemam kosmicheskoy meditsiny, 1966. Problemy kosmicheskoy meditsiny. (Problems of space medicine); materialy konferentsii, Moscow, 1966, 143-145

TOPIC TAGS: high altitude physiology, alpine acclimatization, hypoxia, cosmonaut training, hypoxia, human physiology

ABSTRACT: Studies of the function of external respiration during alpine acclimatization in the mountains of the central Tien-Shan range, and of gas metabolism in pressure chamber atmospheres equivalent to altitudes of 6000 to 9000 m, are reported together.

Gas metabolism was studied in 35 accomplished alpinists climbing Khan-Tengri Peak (6995 m), and in 22 members of a scientific expedition to Tuya-Ashu Pass (3300 m).

Pulmonary ventilation and vital capacity were recorded and basal metabolism during dosed exercise (bicycle ergometer and ascent up the mountain side) was studied in selected individuals.

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ACC NR: AT6036546

Pressure chamber studies included determination of the O_2 and CO_2 content of alveolar air.

During 40 days in the mountains (elevation 4200 m): a) vital capacity was constant during the stay at the base camp and during ascent of the mountain; b) respiration frequency increased to 19 respirations/min during the first days in the mountains (3000 m); respiration frequency declined somewhat during acclimatization (to 16 or 17 per minute resting up to 7000 m; c) depth of respiration was about 700 mg during the entire stay in the mountains; d) resting minute volume increased by about one-third on arrival in the mountains (from 9 liters/min to 12 liters/min), remaining at that level during the whole period of acclimatization; e) the time the breath could be held, after exhalation and especially after inhalation, was less than at sea level; f) immediately after descent from the mountains, basal metabolism and external respiratory functions returned to initial values.

Observations of gas metabolism during dosed physical exercise at 3300 m showed that the O_2 requirement of alpine natives is different from that of visiting plains dwellers. On the bicycle ergometer (1000 kgm/min),

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ACC NR: AT6036546

plains dwellers performed a greater quantity of work, but had a higher oxygen requirement (2684 ml/min against 2080 ml/min for mountaineers). In a timed climb up the mountainside, the mountaineers climbed 4/3 times as fast on less oxygen (1243 ml/min against 1894 ml/min for the plains dwellers). It was concluded that mountaineers utilize oxygen more economically during alpine exercise.

Studies of tolerance to pressure chamber altitudes before and after alpine acclimatization showed that: a) respiration frequency changes little during "elevation" to high altitudes; b) changes in vital capacity were irregular; c) the length of time the breath could be held at an altitude of 7500 m by persons fairly well acclimatized was half the sea level value; d) alveolar pO₂ and pCO₂ decreases as elevation increases, and also during continuous exposure to one elevation; at 7500 to 9000 m, alveolar pO₂ fell below 30 mm Hg and pCO₂ content to 12 to 14 mm Hg; e) due to greater alveolar ventilation, blood oxygen saturation fell off during elevation to high altitudes considerably more slowly after alpine acclimatization than before-hand. [W.A. No. 22; ATD Report 66-116]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 00May66

Card 3/3

ACC NR: AT6036616

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0300/0302

AUTHOR: Parin, V. V.; Agadzhanian, N. A.; Iuznotsov, A. G.; Barer, A. S.;
Isabayeva, V. A.; Mirrakhimov, M. M.; ~~Davydov, G. A.~~; Kalinichenko, I. R.;
Korobova, A. A.; Karpova, L. I.; Nikulina, G. A.; Tikhomirov, Ye. P.; Sokol, Ye. A.;
Gavrilov, B. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Establishing the possibility of using alpine acclimatization for the
preparation and training of cosmonauts [Paper presented at the Conference on Problems
of Space Medicine held in Moscow from 24-27 May 1966]

SOURCE: Konferentsiya po problemam kosmicheskoy meditsiny, 1966. Problemy
kosmicheskoy meditsiny. (Problems of space medicine); materialy konferentsii,
Moscow, 1966, 300-302

TOPIC TAGS: hypoxia, high altitude physiology, alpine acclimatization,
cosmonaut training

ABSTRACT:

Tasks of the present study were to:

1. Conduct complex physiological and clinical investigations during the
process of acclimatization at altitudes of 3300 to 4100 m.

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ACC NR: AT6036616

2. Study the influence of alpine acclimatization on human tolerance to extremal spaceflight factors.
3. Study the comparative resistance of alpine inhabitants, valley inhabitants, and alpinists to extremal factors.
4. Develop a system of alpine acclimatization for cosmonauts and issue recommendations on the application of alpine acclimatization for the preparation and training of cosmonauts and on the creation of alpine camps for cosmonauts.

Acclimatization was conducted at the alpine station of the Kirgiz State Medical Institute (Tuya-Ashu mountain pass, altitude, 3300 to 4100 m). A total of 28 male subjects were studied of whom: 11 were indigenous to alpine conditions as farmers of the Tien-Shan--Pamir region (2000 to 2500 m), 11 were valley inhabitants, and 6 were accomplished alpinists. The following indices were studied under alpine conditions and using test stands: Functional condition of the central nervous system; external respiratory and cardiovascular system function; some biochemical indices; the state of the blood coagulation and anticoagulation capacity; and in separate experiments; cerebral circulation using an electroplethysmographic method.

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The experiments showed that after 45 days of alpine acclimatization, human tolerance to prolonged, back-chest accelerations (8 to 10 G) was improved. This was reflected in a relative increase in the amplitude of rheoencephalograms for all subjects and consequently, improved cerebral circulation and lowered pulse rate. EKG changes indicated that the heart was undergoing less strain after alpine acclimatization. After residence in alpine conditions, a decrease in basic metabolic indices and a slight increase in arterial blood oxygen saturation was noted in alpine inhabitants during accelerations.

A study of heat tolerance showed that there was a drop in basic physiological parameters (heat accumulation and basal metabolism) after alpine acclimatization in all three groups. These changes were more pronounced in indigenous alpine inhabitants and less pronounced in alpinists.

The resistance of the organism to hypoxia before and after acclimatization was studied using two approaches; exposure to a certain "altitude ceiling" in a pressure chamber and a method of reverse respiration using a spiograph first filled with atmospheric air. In the latter case as a measure of oxygen consumption, oxygen content under the bell jar of the spiograph decreased and exhaled carbon dioxide was chemically absorbed.

Card 3/4

DAV^YDOV, G. B.

"Correcting the Characteristics of the Group Time of Propagation of
Electromagnetic Waves in a Wide-Band Cable Channel." Sub 19 Apr 52,
Moscow Electrical Engineering Inst of Communications

Dissertations presented for science and engineering degrees in
Moscow during 1951.

SO: Sum. No. 480, 9 May 55

YEGOROV, K.P.; DAVYDOV, G.B., otvetstvennyy redaktor; GOROKHOVSKIY, A.V.,
redaktor.

[Transmission of television signals over long-distance communica-
tions lines] Peredacha televisionnykh signalov po liniyam dal'nei
svyazi. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po voprosam svyazi i radio, 1953.
33 p. (Lektsii po tekhnike svyazi) (MIRA 7:4)

(Television--Transmitters and transmission)

DAVYDOV, G. [unclear]

AUTHOR: Davydov, G.

107-5-36/54

TITLE: Heterodyne-Type Resonance Indicator Measurements
(Izmereniya s geterodinnymi indikatorami rezonansa)

PERIODICAL: Radio, 1956, Nr5, pp. 46-48 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A description of various measurements where the heterodyne resonance indicator can be used. Specifically, described are: measurement of the coupling coefficient of two coupled coils; determination of the pass band of a low-pass filter; finding of resonance frequencies of hf chokes; determination of resonant frequencies of a capacitor; antenna balancing adjustments. The conditions insuring reliable measurements and minimum errors are described for each of the above cases.

Various circuits for the heterodyne resonance indicators are described in the article "Heterodyne Resonance Indicators" by S. Khazan in Radio, 1955, Nr10.

There is 1 figure in the article.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1

DAVYDOV, G. (gorod Babushkin, Moskovskoy oblasti).

Method of increasing sensitivity in oscillographs. Radio no.9:53-54
S '56. (MLRA 9:11)

(Oscillograph)

6(4)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/1334

Davydov, Grigoriy Borisovich

Osnovy teorii i rascheta fazokorrektiruyushchikh tsepey (Principles of the Theory and Design of Phase Compensating Circuits) Moscow, Svyaz'izdat, 1958. 292 p. 4,300 copies printed.

Resp. Ed.: Taft, V. A; Ed.: Shorin, N.A.; Tech. Ed.: Karabilova, S.F.

PURPOSE: The book is intended for undergraduate and graduate students and communications specialists acquainted with communications theory as offered in vuzes.

COVERAGE: The author discusses problems of correcting the phase characteristics of electric circuits by means of phase compensating four-terminal networks. He describes the theory of phase compensating networks and presents new, practical methods of designing and constructing various types of lattice circuits. The author also presents information on the complex frequency plane. He states that the book is an attempt to systematize the

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Principles of the Theory and Design (Cont.)

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available information on phase compensating networks. The author thanks V. A. Taft and D. N. Vinogradov, Candidates of Technical Sciences, for their advice and valuable criticism. He also thanks O. Ye. Zakharova, graduate student, for performing a number of calculations. There are 17 Soviet references (including 7 translations). References appear in foot notes.

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JP/wde
3-23-59

[G.B. - R.M.]
AUTHOR: Davydov, G.; Sergeyev, S.

SOV-107-58-4-35/57

TITLE: Miniature Tube Radio Receivers (Malolampovyye radiopriyemniki)

PERIODICAL: Radio, 1958, Nr 4, pp 34-37 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Two superheterodyne receivers which are built around a miniature triode-heptode tube are described. In this tube the grids have no internal connection and the two parts of the tube can therefore function quite independently. The first receiver is a heterodyne with mixed antenna coupling for use on medium and long waves. The heptode is used as a frequency convertor and the resultant IF signal, after detection by a diode transistor, is fed back to the heptode's grid, which then acts as an AF amplifier. Finally the AF signal is fed into the triode output section and goes from there to the loudspeaker. The set is powered from the mains via a diode rectifier. The construction details are given and coil and transformer winding data, together with tuning technique, supplied. The second receiver is a 2-tube heterodyne, this time with a powerful pentode output stage, which makes it suitable for use as a phonograph amplifier. Capacitance feedback is employed. The heptode acts as a frequency conver-

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Miniature Tube Radio Receivers

SOV-107-58-4-35/57

tor, and the triode as both IF and first AF amplifier. Current rectification is achieved through 2 germanium diodes, and the detector is also a germanium diode. The layout and coil data are given and the construction of a suitable vernier drive and pick-up jack described and illustrated.

There are 2 circuit diagrams, 2 tables, 3 diagrams and 1 drawing.

1. Radio receivers--Design
2. Miniature electron tubes--Applications

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SOV/106-58-9-6/17

AUTHORS: Amarantov, V.N., and Davydov, G.B.

TITLE: New Phototelegraphic Communications Equipment (Novaya apparatura fototelegrafnoy svyazi)

PERIODICAL: Elektrosvyaz', 1958, Nr 9, pp 36 - 43 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The use of phototelegraphy for purposes other than sending news-pictures by wire or radio has been hindered by a number of reasons: 1, the low channel capacity of facsimile equipment compared with strictly telegraphic methods; 2, the complication and expense of facsimile equipment caused by the cost of materials and processes; 3, the cost of the terminal equipment itself; 4, the difficulty of relaying telegrams at transfer points. In recent years apparatus has been developed in the Soviet Union which finds wide application and to some extent overcomes the above objections. First considered are the FTAM and FTAM-2 equipments intended for high transmission speed and high reproduction quality. Until now speeds have been limited to 120 lines/minute with a line length of 210 mm. The main cause of speed limitation was phase distortion. This has now been corrected by the introduction of a 300 - 3400 c/s phase corrector of standard

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New Phototelegraphic Communications Equipment

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type as described by Davydov in Ref 1. The use of this corrector, together with single-side band transmission, has enabled speeds to be increased by two and sometimes three times. The FTAM set works at 360 lines/minute and has been described in more detail in Ref 2. The FTAM-2 set is more up-to-date and is easier to make and exploit. It works at 250 lines/minute with 5 lines/mm. The characteristics of the special transmission line filter with which it works are shown in Fig 1. The transmitting and receiving portions of the set are housed in separate bench mounting units. The sending portion is shown in Fig 2. Half-tone control is provided in the recording equipment and operates both in the dark and light areas of the image. Fig 3 shows a typical characteristic of received vs. transmitted optical densities when using standard production paper YH1b POM -3 with a sensitivity of 12 GOCT units. Phasing is carried out semi-automatically with the aid of a small cathode-ray tube. The basic parameters of the FTAM-2 are: transmission speeds 60, 120 and 250 lines/minute (in each

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New Phototelegraphic Communications Equipment

X
X
X
equipment it is possible to arrange for two speeds); drum diameter, 70 mm, drum length 300 mm; feed step, 0.2 and 0.265 mm; interaction modulus, 350 and 264; carrier frequency, 1900 c/s for 60 and 120 lines/minute, 2800 c/s for 250 lines/minute; supply, 50 c/s mains; synchronization, autonomous, from tuning fork oscillator. Of recent years there has been an increasing tendency to send by wire plain text, drawings, synoptic charts and so on. This material is well adapted to reproduction on moist electrochemical paper such as EXb-3, capable of 5 - 6 gradations of density. The FTAP equipment makes use of this paper in a system intended for use in inter-urban and cross-town communications where there is a large daily volume of telegraph traffic. Figs 4 and 5 show the transmitting and receiving parts. Half-tone images may also be sent where the standard of reproduction needs to be "artistic". Figs 6 and 7 compare the same image recorded on photographic and electro-chemical paper respectively. When the terminal equipments are fed from Card 3/6 different main supplies each is controlled by its own

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New Phototelegraphic Communications Equipment

fork-maintained oscillator but the receiver is still under the remote supervision of the transmitter. Leading particulars of the FTAP set are: The image is produced flat on a continuous roll of paper 220 mm wide from a mechanism involving an oscillating mirror driven by a cam; speed, 120 lines/minute; scan step, 0.2 mm; interaction modulus, 350; carrier frequency, 1900 c/s; length of paper in the roll, 30 m; supply 50 c/s at 127 or 220 volts. The development of methods of "open" recording has also led to the introduction of much simplified apparatus for sending simple diagrammatic material. The cost of such apparatus compares favourably with that for ordinary start-stop tape equipment. Moreover there is no need for highly trained personnel to operate it. Fig 8 shows the recently developed "Rekord" set which may be used either as sender or receiver. It is intended for cross-town or internal system working and uses ordinary telephone connections. Automatic gain control takes care of variations in line attenuation, the permissible range of the latter being 4 nepers. Remote control and

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New Phototelegraphic Communications Equipment

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synchronizing arrangements are as for the FTAP sets. The recording means is electromechanical using coloured telegraph paste on ordinary paper. The leading particulars of the "Rekord" set are: drum diameter, 70 mm; drum length, 150 mm; speed, 120 r.p.m; scan pitch, 0.2 mm; interaction modulus, 350; carrier frequency, 1900 c/s; supply, 50 c/s mains at 127 or 220 volts. When sending single-spaced typescript the effective sending rate is 400 symbols/minute. Fig 9 is an example of a drawing sent by the system. At transit points in a communication system the problem of multiple reception and storage of telegrams arises. This is most conveniently accomplished with the aid of magnetic recording. A severe problem here is accurate speed control of, for example, magnetic tape. Practical solutions are the use of a pilot tone on an auxiliary track or of perforated tape (Ref 4). Fig 10 compares the qualities of manuscript (a)

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New Phototelegraphic Communications Equipment

sent from one apparatus to another, (b) after one
photographic copying, (c) after one magnetic copying.

There are 10 figures and 4 references, all Soviet.

SUBMITTED: May 13, 1958

Card 6/6

AUTHORS: Davydov, G.; Sergeyev, S. SOV-107-58-9-27/38

TITLE: A Three-tube Superheterodyne (Trëkhlampovyy supergeterodin)

PERIODICAL: Radio, 1958, Nr 9, pp 43 - 44 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The receiver covers SW 19-65 m, MW 187-578 m and LW 750-2,000 m. The IF is 465 kc. The receiver has a rated output of 0.5 va and sensitivity is around 300 μ v in the MW and LW bands and 500 μ v in the SW band. There is inductance antenna coupling in the SW band; for MW and LW reception a magnetic antenna is used with capacitance feedback. A push-button unit is used for wave-changing. To use the set as a grammophone amplifier, the MW and LW keys are pressed simultaneously, thus cutting out the input circuits and thereby radio reception. The two sections of the 1st heptode-triode are used respectively as mixer and heterodyne, those of the 2nd as IF amplifier and 1st AF amplifier. The detector is a DG-Ts4 transistor diode. The final stage is a pentode output amplifier with nega-

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A Three-tube Superheterodyne

SOV-107-58-9-27/38

tive feedback. The power unit uses junction-type germanium diodes as doublers. Constructional details and coil winding data are supplied. There are 2 sets of diagrams, 1 table, 1 circuit diagram and 2 figures.

1. Radio receivers--Design
2. Radio receivers--Performance
3. Radio receivers--Instruction manuals

Card 2/2

VASIL'YEV, S.A.; GUROV, V.S.; DAVIDOV, G.B.; ZARIN, S.A.; ZAYONCHKOVSKIY, Ye.A.; IL'INA, L.D.; KIRILLOV, Ye.V.; LISHAY, K.P.; MILEVSKIY, Yu.S.; MIKHAYLOV, M.I.; NIKOL'SKIY, K.K.; PUKHAL'SKIY, A.Ch.; PUKHAL'SKAYA, N.N.; RABINOVICH, M.B.; SHVEDSKIY, S.A.; KONDRASHINA, N.M., red.; KARABILOVA, S.F., tekhn.red.

[Recommendations of international consultative committees on telephony and telegraphy] Rekomendatsii mezhdunarodnykh konsul'tativnykh komitetov po telefonii i telegrafii. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po voprosam svyazi i radio, 1959. 335 p. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut svyazi Ministerstva svyazi SSSR (for all except Kondrashina, Karabilova).
(Telephone) (Telegraph)

DOBROVOL'SKIY, Georgiy Vladimirovich, prof., doktor tekhn.nauk [deceased];
DAVYDOV, G.B., otv.red.; KIRILLOV, L.M., red.; KARABILOVA, S.F.,
tekhn.red.

[Transmission of pulses through communication channels] Peredacha
impul'sov po kanalam sviazi. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po voprosam
sviazi i radio, 1960. 216 p. (MIRA 13:9)
(Television) (Wire broadcasting)
(Pulse techniques (Electronics))

DAVYDOV, G.B.

Evaluation of complex phase-compensating devices for selective
networks. Elektrosvyaz' 16 no.7:40-45 J1 '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Electronic circuits)

DAVISOV, G.B.

Evaluation of the parameters of phase compensating circuits for communication channels with high selectivity. Elektrosvaz' 19 no.7:1-9
J1 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

L 25913-66 EWT(a)/FSS-2

ACC NR: AP6016667

SOURCE CODE: UR/0106/65/000/007/0001/0009

AUTHOR: Davydov, G. B.

ORG: none

TITLE: Evaluating the parameters of a phase-correcting circuit for high-selectivity communication channels

SOURCE: Elektrosvyaz', no. 7, 1965, 1-9

TOPIC TAGS: multichannel communication, electronic circuit.

ABSTRACT: On the basis of a previous investigation (Davydov, G.B. Elektrosvyaz', No 7, 1962), in which the author derived a formula for the complexity of the phase correcting circuit for an ideal communication channel, the parameters of this circuit are estimated with respect to real, high-selectivity communication channels for which attenuation outside the transmission band must be taken into account. In such channels there is a large differential between attenuation in cutoff and transmission bands. The criterion for the evaluation is the feasibility of realization of phase-correcting links and the maximum permissible pulsed noise due to inaccuracies in equalization. It is shown that a phase-correcting circuit may consist of several identical groups of phase-correcting links, since the number of links of the corrector is directly proportional to the attenuation differential. Each

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.372.553

L 25913-66

ACC NR: AP6016667

group of links corrects some integral part of distortions of the phase-frequency characteristics of the channel. Such a subdivision of the correcting circuit into several identical parts may, however, result in an increase in the magnitude of echo-signals; but specified measures can be taken to control this effect. The author also presents a graph for determining the total number of links in a phase-correcting circuit and the number of parts into which it may be subdivided, on keeping in mind that for band systems the number of links must be doubled. Thus, for example, when the attenuation amounts to 40 nepers and the normalized frequency is 0.8, the total number of corrector links for a band system should be $N_n = 1.5 \times 2$. The corrector should consist of 3 identical parts of 10 links each. Orig. art. has: 8 figures and 18 formulas. [JFRS]

SUB CODE: 17, 09 / SUBM DATE: 18Mar65 / ORIG REF: 002 / OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2 BLC

L 09160-67 EWT(d)/FSS-2

ACC NR: AP7002313

SOURCE CODE: UR/0106/66/000/006/0010/0019

DAVYDOV, G. B.

ORG: none

"Estimation of Tolerances for Deviations of Frequency Characteristics of Phase, Delay Time and Attenuation in Communications Channels for Transmission of Pulse Signals" 44

Moscow, Elektrosvyaz', No 6, 66, pp 10-19.

ABSTRACT: An analysis of the tolerance for small deviations of frequency characteristics of attenuation, phase and delay time of communications channels on distortion of signals transmitted through the channels. It is established that the tolerances for deviation of phase and delay time characteristics should be characterized not by the deviation amplitude, but rather by the area of the figure formed by the modulus of the characteristic and the frequencies axis within the transmission frequency band. Orig. art. has: 13 figures and 11 formulas. [JPRS: 37,479]

TOPIC TAGS: pulse signal, signal transmission

SUB CODE: 17 / SUBM DATE: 10Mar66 / ORIG REF: 001

UDC: 621.3.018.8 + 621.3.018.12
0915 0585

RADKEVICH, P.Ye., prof.; DERIPASKO, P.G.; DMITRIYEVSKIY, I.M.; DAVIDOV, G.D.;
SAKYAN, V.Sh.; FINK, Ye.G.; ATOYAN, P.G., vetvrach.

Poisoning of cattle by corn silage contaminated by pathogenic fungi.
Veterinariia 35 no.4:79-81 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut eksperimental'noy veterinarii (for Radkevich).
 2. Machal'nik vetotdela (for Deripasko).
 3. Starshiy vetvrach vetotdela Groznenskogo oblsel'khozupravleniya (for Dmitriyevskiy).
 4. Direktor oblvethaklaboratorii (for Davydov).
 5. Zaveduyushchiy khimicheskim otdelom (for Saakyan).
 6. Glavnyy vetvrach Groznenskogo rayona (for Fink).
 7. Kolkhoz imeni 1-go Maya (for Atoyan).
- (Cattle—Diseases and pests)

COLEBORN, I.S., inzh.; DAVYDOV, O.D., inzh.

Practices of I.A. Galenko's excavator brigade of communist labor.
Stroi. i dor. mash. 10 no. 734-7 Sl. '65.

(MIRA 18:8)

15

CA

Oxidation-reduction conditions of podzolized soils in relation to liming. G. K. Davydov. *Pedology* (U.S.S.R.) 1946, 615-24 (in Russian); With the addn. of dolomitic limestone to podzolized soils the oxidation-reduction potential drops owing to the type of org. matter decompn. Org. matter of a narrow C:N ratio (3:1) is responsible for the accumulation of humin substances under conditions of a neutral medium. With a wide C:N ratio, under the same conditions, there is no appreciable increase of humins. J. S. Joffe

ASH-STA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

Davydov, G. K.

VINOGRADSKIY, B.M.; DAVYDOV, G.K.; NOSKOVA, A.V.; STEFANISHIN, S.Ye.

Foliar nutrition of potatoes. Trudy VNIISP no. 4:115-121 '54.
(MLRA 8:12)

(Potatoes) (Fertilizers and manures)

IL'IN, V.A.; DAVYDOV, G.M., professor, direktor.

Orthopedic apparatus for facilitating the movement of the ankle joint.
Khirurgiia no.4:87-88 Ap '53. (MLRA 6:6)

1. Klinika gospiatal'noy khirurgii Arkhangel'skogo meditsinskogo insti-
tuta. (Ankle--Wounds and injuries) (Orthopedic apparatus)

ROMANENKO, I.N., akademik, otvetstvennyy red.; VLASYUK, P.A., akademik, red.;
ZEROV, D.K., akademik, red.; RODIONOV, S.P., red.; TYULENEV, H.A.,
red.; PSHENICHNYI, P.D., akademik, red.; DAVYDOV, G.M., kand. ekon.
nauk, red.; KUGUKALO, I.A., kand. ekon. nauk, red.; BEREZIKOV, V.S.,
red.; FEDUN, A.D., red.; KOZAKEVICH, T.A., red. izd-va; SIVACHENKO,
Ye. K., tekhn. red.

[Problems in the economy of Polesye; transactions of a conference]
Voprosy ekonomiki Poles'ia; trudy konferentsii. Kiev, Izd-vo Akad.
nauk USSR. Vol. 4. 1958. 134 p. (MIRA 11:10)

1. Konferentsiya po voprosam razvitiya proizvoditel'nykh sil
Poles'ia USSR. 1955. 2. Akademiya nauk USSR (for Vlasyuk, Zerop,).
3. Ukrainskaya Akademiya sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk (for Vlasyuk,
Romanenko, Pshenichnyy). 4. Vsesoyuznaya Akademiya sel'skokhozyay-
stvennykh nauk im. V.I.Lenina (for Vlasyuk). 5. Chlen-korrespondent
Vsesoyuznoy Akademii sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk im. V.I.Lenina
(for Romanenko). 6. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk USSR (for
Rodionov, Tyulenev). 7. Zamestitel' nachal'nika otdela svodnykh
perspektivnykh planov Gosplana Soveta Ministrov USSR (for Beresikov).
8. Nachal'nik podotdela sel'skogo khozyaystva i zagotovok otdela
svodnykh perspektivnykh planov sel'skogo khozyaystva Gosplana
Soveta Ministrov USSR (for Fedun),
(Polesye---Economic conditions)

DAVIDOV, G.M. [~~Davydov, H.M.~~], kand.ekon.nauk

Scientific and technological achievements should find their
practical application in industries. Nauka i zhyttia 8 no.4:
20-21 Ap '58. (MIRA 13:5)
(Kharkov Economic Region--Industries)

IA 29T91

**Radio/Radio Broadcasting
Radio Equipment**

Nov 1947

"Soviet Radio Broadcasting and Installation," G. M. Davydov, 2 pp

"Vestnik Svyazi - Elektrosvyaz'" No 11 (92)

Discusses the general development of Soviet radio broadcasting and the installation of radios in settlements and villages. Compares Russian development to foreign. Photograph of a powerful block of the new radio broadcasting station at Minsk. The author states that due to the large number of qualified radio personnel, who come from the Army, there is no reason why the Soviet Union cannot lead the world in the field of radio technology.

IC

29T91

DAVYDOV, G. M.

PA 65T2

USSR/Academy of Sciences
Radio

May 1948

"Soviet Scientists and Engineers Continuing the
Work of A. S. Popov," G. M. Davydov, 32 pp

"Vest Svyazi-Elektro-Svyaz'" No 5 (98)

Briefs achievements of V. P. Vologdin, P. A. Os-
tryakov, M. V. Shuleykin, L. I. Mandel'shtam, A. I.
Berg, B. A. Vvedenskiy, A. L. Mints, G. Z. Ayzen-
berg, H. G. Kruglov, A. A. Magazannik, and V. S.
Mal'nikov.

65T2

DAVYDOV, G. M.

USSR/Radio Broadcasting
Radio Equipment

Jul 48

"Greater Stability in the Operation of Radio Channels,"
G. M. Davydov, 2 pp

"Vest Svyazi - Elektrosvyaz" No. 7 (100)

Discusses technical improvements, engineers, assistance from scientific institutions, maintenance, and defects.

7/49197

DAVYDOV, G. M.

Govorit Moskva! [Here is Moscow!]. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po voprosam sviazi i radio, 1949. 122 p. illus., port.

DLC: TK6548.R9D38

Sovetskoe radioveshchanie i radiofikatsiia. [Soviet radio broadcasting and radio development]. (Vestnik sviazi. Elektrosviaz', 1947, no. 11, p. 7-8).

DLC: TK4.V45

SO: Soviet Transportation and Communications, A Bibliography, Library of Congress, Reference Department, Washington, 1952, Unclassified.

DAVIDOV, G. M. and SHIPOV, V. V.

"Supply Sources for Battery Receivers", Svyaz'izdat, 32 pp, 1950.

DAVYDOV, G-M.

SHIPOV, V.V.; DAVYDOV, G-M.; PIONTKOVSKIY, B.A., redaktor; MASHAROVA, V.G., redaktor; MOROZOVA, T.M., tekhnicheskii redaktor.

[Sources of current for battery radio receivers] Istochniki toka dlia batareinykh radiopriemnikov. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po voprosam svyazi i radio, 1951. 30 p. (MLRA 8:3)
(Electric batteries)(Radio--Receivers and reception)

DAVYDOV, G. M.

Automatic excitation on harmonics of intermediate frequencies. Radio, 29,
No 3, 1952.

DAVYDOV, G.M.

DAVYDOV, G.M.; SHIPOV, V.V.; ZHUK, M.S., otvetstvennyy redaktor; ~~ANDREYENKO,~~
~~Z.D.~~, redaktor; SOKOLOVA, R.Ya, tekhnicheskii redaktor

[Learn to read radio diagrams] Uchites' chitat' radioskhemy. Izd. 2.
Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po voprosam svyazi i radio, 1954. 71 p.
(Radio--Diagrams) (MLRA 7:9)

DAVIDOV, G.M.

~~SECRET~~

Soviet radio broadcasting and radio service. Vest. aviats 7 no. 11:
7-8 M '55.

(MIRA 9:1)

(Radio)

DAVIDOV, ~~Georgiy Mikhaylovich~~; GOROKHOVSKIY, A.V., redaktor; RITTBERGER, N.V.,
tekhnicheskii redaktor,

[This is Moscow.] Govorit Moskva. Izd. 2-oe, perer. Moskva, Gos.
izd-vo lit-ry po voprosam svyazi i radio, 1957. 111 p. [Microfilm]
(MIRA 10:4)

(Moscow--Radiobroadcasting)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

810

Davydov, Georgiy Mikhaylovich and Shipov, Vitaliy Vasil'yevich

Uchites' chitat' radioskhemy (Learn to Read Radio Diagrams)
3rd ed., rev. and enl. Moscow, Svyaz'izdat, 1958. 81 p.
(Series Biblioteka radiolyubitelya) 155,300 copies printed.

Resp. Ed.: Teterin, N.P.; Tech. Ed.: Markoch, K.G.

PURPOSE: This booklet is intended to assist Soviet radio amateurs to study radio diagrams and thus gain knowledge of the characteristics and properties of radio equipment.

COVERAGE: The author states that the scope of this booklet includes only the most simple radio diagrams necessary for the initial stage of study. No personalities are mentioned. There are no references.

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Card 1/3

Learn to Read (Cont.)

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AVAILABLE: Library of Congress (TK6553.D3 1958)

Card 3/3

JP/lrb
11-10-58

VASILENKO, A.A., akademik, otv.red.; GORSHKOV, A.A., red.; POSTNIKOV, I.M., doktor tekhn.nauk, red.; KUTSENKO, S.M., doktor tekhn.nauk, red.; ADAMENKO, A.I., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; DAVYDOV, G.M., kand.ekonom.nauk, red.; LEPKIY, S.D., red.izd-va; BUNII, R.A., tekhn.red.

[Manufacture of machinery; proceedings of a conference on the development of productive forces of the Kharkov Economic Region] Voprosy mashinostroeniia; trudy nauchno-tekhnicheskoi konferentsii po razvitiu proizvoditel'nykh sil Khar'kovskogo ekonomicheskogo raiona. Kiev. No.3. 1960. 182 p. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Akademiya nauk USSR, Kiyev. Sovet po izucheniyu proizvoditel'nykh sil Ukrainskoy SSR. 2. AN USSR (for Vasilenko). 3. Chlen-korrespondent AN USSR (for Gorshkov).
(Kharkov Economic Region--Industries)

KOPYTOV, V.F., otv. red.; DAVYDOV, G.M., kand. ekon. nauk, red.;
KLIMENKO, V.Ya., kand. geol.-miner. nauk, red.; GOREV, N.A.,
inzh., red.; GORODETSKIY, V.I., inzh., red.; LYASOVSKIY,
N.F., inzh., red.; TUMANOV, A.P., inzh., red.; STUKALOV,
K.V., inzh., red.; TITOVA, N.M., red. izd-va; CHUMACHENKO,
V.S., red. izd-va; LIBERMAN, T.R., tekhn. red.

[Development of the Ukrainian gas industry] Razvitie gazovoi
promyshlennosti Ukrainy. Kiev, Izd-vo Akad. nauk USSR, 1962.
274 p. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Akademiya nauk URSS, Kiev. Rada po vyvchenniu produktiv-
nykh syl URSS. 2. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk Ukr.SSR i
Institut ispol'zovaniya gaza Akademii nauk Ukr. SSR (for
Kopytov). 3. Sovet po izucheniyu proizvoditel'nykh sil Ukr.
SSR (for Davydov). 4. Institut geologicheskikh nauk Akademii
nauk SSR (for Klimenko). 5. Ukrainskoye otdeleniye Gosudar-
stvennogo instituta po proyektirovaniyu zavodov iskusstven-
nogo zhidkogo topliva i gaza. (for Gorodetskiy). 6. Gosudar-
stvennyy planovyy komitet Soveta Ministrov SSSR (for Gorev,
Lyasovskiy).

(Ukraine---Gas, Natural)

OVCHARENKO, F.D., akademik, doktor khim.nauk, orv.red.; GORSHKOV, A.A., red.;
USENKO, I.S., doktor geol.-min. nauk, red.; DAVYDOV,
G.M., kand. ekon. nauk, red.; KHAN, B.Kh., kand. tekhn.nauk, red.;
KORABLIN, V.P., inzh., red.; SHTUL'MAN, I.F., red.; DAKHNO, Yu.B., tekhn.
red.

[Stone casting] Problemy kamennogo lit'ia. Kiev, Izd-vo
AN USSR, 1963. 226 p. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Akademiya nauk URSS, Kiev. Rada po vyvchenniu produktyv-
nykh syl URSS. 2. Akademiya nauk Ukr.SSR (for Ovcharenko).
3. Chlen-korrespondent AN Ukr.SSR (for Gorshkov). 4. Sovet po
izucheniyu proizvoditel'nykh sil Ukr.SSR (for Davydov).

DAVIDOV, G.M.; MOROZOVA, T.M.

Relation of disseminated bituminosity to the tectonics and
petroleum and gas potentials of local structures in the
Volga Valley portion of Saratov Province. Trudy NVNIIGG
no.1:62-66 '64. (MIRA 18:6)

KOROBov, D.S.; DAVYDOV, G.M.

Microgasometry of the clay solutions of deep wells in the Volga
Valley portion of Saratov Province. Trudy NVNIIGG no.1:66-73 '64.
(MIRA 18:6)

P.YANKOV, V.M., DAVYDOV, G.M.

Concerning the so-called "structures without roots" of the
Stalingrad type. Geol.nefti i gaza 5 no.4:27-30 Ap '61.

(MIRA 14:4)

1. Nizhne-Volzhskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geologii
i geofiziki.

(Geology, Structural)

DAVIDOV, G.N.

Clinical observations of the use of ascorbic acid in lead poisoning.
Trudy ISGMI 14:66-73 '53. (MIRA 7:9)
(Ascorbic acid) (Lead poisoning)

DAVIDOV, G. P.

"Distinguishing on Maps the Sources of Rivers by Indicating Their Names"
Sb. Statey po Kartografii, 4, 29-34, 1953

Investigation of four plates of a map of scale 1:100,000 and one plate of another map of scale 1:100,000 showed that they require the placing of additional legends of river names and names of sources; in the average up to 70% for maps of scale 1:100,000 and 33% for maps of scale 1:300,000. The author recommends on all maps of scale 1:200,000 and smaller the signature of names of all rivers whose lengths on the map are three cm or longer. (RZhGeol, No 3, 1954)

SO: W-31187, 8 Mar 55

DAVIDOV, G.P.
DAVIDOV, G.P., kand.tekhn.nauk

Representation of the hydrographic network on general geographic
maps. Trudy TSNIGAIK no.92:39-104 '53. (MIRA 10:12)
(Cartography) (Rivers)

DAVYDOV, G.P.

KOLDAIEV, Petr Konstantinovich; DAVYDOV, G.P., redaktor; KOMAR'KOVA, L.M.
redaktor izdatel'stva; KUZ'MIN, G.M., tekhnicheskii redaktor

[Plastic representation of relief on maps] Plasticheskoe izobrazhe-
nie rel'efa na kartakh. Moskva, Izd-vo geodes. lit-ry, 1956. 133 p.
(Cartography) (Surfaces, Representation of) (MLRA 10:4)

YEGOROVA, Tat'yana Mikhaylovna; KANIVETS, M.A., retsenzent; RYZHYKH, I.I., starshogo prepod., retsenzent; STEPANOV, S.P., assistant, retsenzent; GENDEL'MAN, M.A., prof., retsenzent; GENDEL'MAN, A.M., kand. ekon. nauk, retsenzent; KUROPATENKO, F.K., prof., retsenzent; KONTOROVICH, I.A., starshiy prep., retsenzent; YEROFEYENKO, A.G., assisten, retsenzent; DAVYDOV, G.P., red.; SHAMAROVA, T.A., red. izd-va; SUNGUROV, V.S., tekhn. red.

[Topographical drawing]Topograficheskoe cherchenie. Moskva, Geodezizdat, 1961. 158 p. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy geodezii Omskogo sel'skokhozyaystvennogo instituta (for Kanivets).
2. Zaveduyushchky kafedroy zamleustroystva TSelinogradskogo sel'skokhozyaystvennogo instituta (for Gendel'man, M.A.).
3. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy zemleproyektirovaniya i planirovki sel'skikh zaselennykh mest Belorusskoy sel'skokhozyaystvennoy akademii (for Kuropatenko).
(Topographical drawing)

DAVYDOV, G. S.

Davydov, G. S. "Swarming activity of the Indian land rat," Soobshch. Tadzh. filiala "kad. nauk SSR, Issue 8, 1948, p. 33-35

SO: U-3566, 15, March, 53 (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 14, 1949).

DAVYOV, G. S.

Davyov, G. S. -

"Biology of the slepushonka," Soolshch. Tadzh. filiala
Akad. nauk SSSR, Issue 11, 1949, p. 20-22

So: U-3566, 15 March 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 13, 1949)

1. DAVYDOV, G. S.
2. USSR 600
4. Rodentia
7. Fecundity of the ground rat (*Nesokia indica* G.), Soob. TFAN SSSR, No. 28, 1950.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.

DAVYDOV, G.S.; SIN'KOVSKIY, L.P.

Ecology and injurious activity of red-tailed gerbils in Tajikistan.
Izv.Otd.est.nauk.AN Tadzh.SSR no.1:69-75 '52. (MLRA 9:10)

1.Institut zoolgii i parazitologii i Institut zhiivotovedstva Akademi nauk Tadzhikskoy SSR.
(Tajikistan--Rodentia)

DAVIDOV, G.S.

Materials on the ecology of pasture rodents of southwestern Tajikistan. Trudy AN Tadsh. SSR 21:145-150 '54. (MLRA 9:12)

1. Institut zoologii i parazitologii imeni akademika Ye.N.Pavlovskogo Akademii nauk Tadzhikskoy SSR.
(Tajikistan--Rodentia)

DAVIDOV, G.S.

Data on the ecology of the red-tailed gerbil in Tajikistan. Trudy
AN Tadzh.SSR 33:137-159 '55. (MIRA 9:8)
(Tajikistan--Gerbils)

DAVYDOV, G. S.,

"Use of Aviation for the Control of Rodents -- Pasture Pests,"
by G. S. Davydov, acting director of the Institute of Zoology
and Parasitology imeni Academician Ye. N. Pavlovskiy of the
Academy of Sciences Tadzhik SSR, Sel'skoye Khozyaystvo Tadzhikistana,
Stalinabad, Vol 10, No 12, Dec 56, pp 50-53

Rodents, those of the Gerbillinae subfamily in particular, cause extensive damage to pastures. They are also carriers of Ixodes ticks which infest farm stock, causing various diseases in the animals. As a result of experiments conducted at the Saratov Institute "Mikrob" of the Ministry of Health USSR and at the All-Union Institute for Plant Protection it was found that bait poisoned with zinc phosphide and distributed over the fields by plane or by hand was highly effective as a means of controlling the pests.

Similar experiments conducted at the Institute of Zoology and Parasitology of the Academy of Sciences Tadzhik SSR by the author in cooperation with collaborators M. A. Gulyayeva, S. A. Saidaliyev, and Yu. M. Pavlov, and I. V. Fadeyev, representative of the Administration for Plant Protection of the Ministry of Agriculture Tadzhik SSR, confirmed these findings.

Sum. 1305

DAVYDOV, G. S.

The poisoned bait was prepared in the following manner: a drum of 100 kilograms capacity was filled with 25 kilograms of wheat to which 0.5 kilogram of cottonseed oil were added as an adhesive. Then 1.5 kilograms of zinc phosphide were added; the contents of the drum were thoroughly mixed, and scattered over the pasture at the rate of one kilogram of the poisoned wheat to one hectare of pasture land. The poisoned bait remained effective for a period of 10 days, killing 72.9 percent of the rodents infesting the field. The experiments also established that the aviation method of distributing the bait was less expensive and more effective than the method of placing the bait directly into the burrows of the rodents.

Sum. 1305

LOTOTSKIY, B.V.; MURATOV, Ye.A.; SOSNINA, Ye.F.; DAVYDOV, G.S.

Problem of improving natural pastures of Tajikistan. Izv.Otd.
est.nauk AN Tadzh.SSR no.14:115-122 '56. (MLRA 9:10)

1. Institut zoologii i parazitologii imeni akademika
Ye.N. Pavlovskogo AN Tadzhikskoy SSR.
(Tajikistan--Pastures and meadows)

DAVYDOV, G. S.

USSR/Zooparasitology - Acarina and Insect-Vectors of Disease
Pathogens.

G-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 5, 1958, 19627

Author : Sosnina, E.F., Davydov, G.S.

Inst : -

Title : Source Material on Lice of Gadflies (?) in Valley
Districts of Tadzhikistan.

Orig Pub : Otd. estestv. nauk AN TadzhSSR, 1956, 15, 113-119

Abstract : In the Vakhsh and Gissar valleys, 78.6% of 131 trapped
common gadflies were infected by lice Eremophthirius
ellobii, characteristic representatives of the genus
prevalent in tropical and subtropical countries. Data
is furnished on the seasonal changes of sex and age com-
position of lice on gadflies.

Card 1/1

Inst. Zoology & Parasitology im Ye. N. Pavlovskiy

SOSNINA, Yekaterina Fedorovna; LOTOTSKIY, B.V.,otv.red.; DAVYDOV, G.S.,otv.red.;
MURATOV, Ye. A.,otv.red.; BATALOVA, M.A.,red.izd-va; PROLOVA, P.M.,
tekhn.red.

[Parasites of murine rodents in the Gissar Valley and on the
southern slope of the Gissar Range (Tajikistan)] Parazity
myshevidnykh gryzunov Gissarskoi doliny i iuzhnogo sklona
Gissarskogo khrebt (Tadzhikistan). Stalinabad. Izd-vo AN
Tadzh.SSR.1957.165 p. (Akademiia nauk Tadzhikskoi SSR. Stalinabad,
Trudy, vol. 64) (MIRA 12:1)
(Stalinabad--Parasites) (Varsob District--Parasites)
(Parasites--Nice)

DAVYDOV, G.S.

Find of embryos in the abdomen of the Afghanistan vole *Microtus*
(*Blanfordimys*) *afghanus* Thomas. Dokl. AN Tadjh. SSR no.21:47 '57.
(MIRA 11:7)

1. Institut zoologii i parazitologii im. akademika Ye. N. Pavlovskogo
AN Tadjhikskoy SSR.

(Field mice)

DAVYDOV, G.S.

Data on the occurrence of the Afghanistan vole (*Microtus* [Blanfordimys]
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AUTHOR: Davydov, G.V.

TITLE: A Very Simple Proof of the Relationship Between the Phase and Group Velocities (Prosteysheye dokazatel'stvo sootnosheniya mezhdu fazovoy i gruppovoy skorostyami)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Vysshikh Uchebnykh Zavedeniy, Fizika, 1959, Nr 1, p 169 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author proposes the following simple method of establishing the relationship between the phase and group velocities. Let there be two waves with wavelengths $\lambda_1 > \lambda$, which are propagated with velocities $V_1 > V$ in the direction OX. It is assumed that the peaks of the two waves (amplitudes A_1 and A) coincide, at a certain time, at a point O (Fig 1). The next coincidence of the peaks will occur at a point O_1 (Fig 1) on superposition of two peaks which are at the moment on the left of the point O at distances λ_1 and λ from it. Consequently the velocity of propagation of the "energy centre" of these waves, i.e. their group velocity, is given by:

$$u = x/t$$

(1)

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